Sl. No.	Name of District	No. of PHCs
28.	Sirohi	26
29.	Tonk	43
30.	Udaipur	81
	TOTAL:	1413

*In addition, there are 232 Rural Family Welfare Centres in Rajasthan at Block level PHCs.

Progress in the action plan for population control

2918. SHRI RAJUBHAI A. PARMAR:
SHRIMATI VEENA VERMA:

Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) what progress has so far been made in the implementation of the various schemes under the plan of Action for population control;

(b) what has been its impact on population growth so far; and

(c) what are the targets contemplated under each scheme and as regards the total impact of the Plan of Action for 1994 and 1995 as compared to the achievement during 1992 and 1993?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (DR. C. SILVERA): (a) to (c) Major initiatives taken in pursuence of the Plan of Action are listed below:—

(i) Selected PHCs are being strengthened in 90 identified poor performing districts.

(ii) Externally aided Projects are under implementation in various States, including in innovative family planning project in Uttar Pradesh.

(iii) New Schemes have been introduced for greater involvement of NGOs.

(iv) Information, Education and Communication efforts have been intensified, utilising media, inter personal communication, traditional folk art forms and group interaction at village level.

(v) Training of para medical staff and traditional birth attendents has been intensified.

(vi) The Chilef Survival and Safe Motherhood Project is under implementation for strengthening maternal and child health care interventions.

The expected level of achievement (ELA) and achievement for 1992-93 and 1993-94 in respect of various contracaptive methods are indicated in the Statement enclosed (*see* below).

With these efforts, the National Family Welfare Programme is estimated to have averted 168.8 million births till March, 1994 as against 155.6 million upto March, 1993. The annual exponential rate of growth of population has fallen to 2.14% in the decade 1981—91 from 2.22% in 1971—81. It is estimated that this rate would have been 2.71% in 1981—91, but for the National Family Welfare Programme. The Crude Birth Rate has fallen to 29.2 per thousand populaltion as per the Sample Registration System (SRS) data for 1992 from 29.5 in 1991 and 41.7 in 1951—61. Total Fertility Rate fell from 5.97 in 1951—61 and 3.9 in 1989 to 3.6 as per SRS 1991. The Couple Protection Rate increased to 43.4% in March, 1993 and 45.4% as on March 1994 from 10.4% in 1971.

Statement

Details regarding expected level of achievement and achievements made during 1992-93 and 1993-94 in respect of various methods of contraceptives

(Figures in million)

Method	1992-93			1993-94		
	ELA	Achieve-ment	Percentage	ELA	Achieve-ment	Percentage
Sterilization	5.28	4.29	81.2	5.18	4.47	86.2
IUD insr.	6.38	4.74	74.2	7.33	5.97	81.5
CC user	16.47	15.00	91.1	19.35	17.29	89.4
OP user	4.58	3.00	65.5	5.00	3.56	71.1

NOTE:

ELA:—Expected Levels of Achievement.
IUD:—Intra Uterine Devices.
CC:—Conventional Contraceptive.
OP:—Oral Pills.
Insr.:—Insertion.

Steps to prevent aids among prisoners

2919. SHRIMATI VEENA VERMA:
SHRI RAJNI RANJAN SAHU:
SHRI RAJUBHAI A. PARMAR:

Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a recent WHO study has revealed a higher incidence of HIV infections amongst prisoners, adding that 30% of prisoners who die in jails, died of AIDS; and

(b) if so, what special steps are taken to prevent spread of AIDS amongst prisoners and through prisoners to outside world?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (DR. C. SILVERA): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Guidelines prepared by World Health Organisation recommended condom promotion and creation of awareness about HIV/AIDS amongst prisoners.

Infant and maternal mortality rates in rural and urban areas

2920. SHRI S.S. AHLUWALIA:
SHRI VIREN J. SHAH:
SHRI PRAMOD MAHAJAN:

Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Indian Council of medical Research (ICMR) has observed the primary health care system/ services in rural India to be failure as reflected in the unabated rate of infant as well as maternal mortality rates, in particular;

(b) details of infant and maternal mortality rate in the rural areas and urban areas of the country separately year-wise, during the Seventh Five Year Plan period and during the Eighth Plan period so far, along with budgetary allocations vis-a-vis actual outlay made year-wise on primary health care facilities;

(c) whether Government have targeted to bring down the infant mortality and maternal mortality rate, if so, details thereof;